

government benefit account.²⁹ These disclosures must be included on the access device or, if there is no physical access device, on a website, mobile application, or other entry point a consumer must visit to access the government benefit account electronically.³⁰

Initial disclosures must set forth comprehensive fee information that may be imposed in connection with the account as well as the information required to be included in the initial disclosures for other accounts subject to Regulation E, which include, among other things, disclosures regarding a consumer's liability for unauthorized EFTs, an error resolution notice, contact information for the financial institution providing the account, the types of transfers a consumer may make and any limitations on the frequency and dollar amount of transfers, and the fees associated with making.³¹ Initial disclosures must be made at account opening or before the first EFT occurs.³²

- **Change-in-Terms Notices.** Change-in-terms notices are required when a term or condition required to be disclosed in the initial disclosures changes or the change results in an increased fee, increased liability for the consumer, fewer types of available EFTs, or stricter limitations on the frequency or dollar amount of EFTs.³³

- **Access to Account History.** Government agencies must either provide a periodic statement as required by Regulation E generally, or must make available to the consumer (1) the consumer's account balance, by telephone; (2) an electronic history, such as through a website, of the consumer's account transactions covering at least 12 months preceding the date the consumer electronically accesses the account; and (3) written account transaction histories provided upon request must cover at least the 24 months preceding the date on which the government agency receives the consumer's request for the account transaction history.³⁴

- **Limited Liability for Unauthorized Transfers and Error Resolution Rights.** With limited modifications regarding the period within which an unauthorized transfer must be reported, Regulation E's limited liability

protections and error resolution rights fully apply to government benefit accounts.

II. Conclusion

The Bureau is issuing this Compliance Bulletin to reiterate that the compulsory use prohibition in EFTA applies to government benefit accounts, as defined in Regulation E. The Bureau notes that it is authorized, subject to certain exceptions, to enforce EFTA and Regulation E against any person subject to EFTA and Regulation E, including financial institutions.³⁵ In addition, subject to certain exceptions, the Bureau has enforcement authority over covered persons offering or providing certain consumer financial products or services—including government benefit accounts—under the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010.³⁶

Rohit Chopra,

Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2022–03587 Filed 2–23–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-AM-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 21

[Docket No. FAA–2020–1086]

Airworthiness Criteria: Special Class Airworthiness Criteria for the Amazon.com Services LLC MK27–2 Unmanned Aircraft; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Issuance of final airworthiness criteria; correction.

SUMMARY: The FAA published a document in the **Federal Register** on January 27, 2022, announcing the special class airworthiness criteria for the Amazon.com Services LLC Model MK27–2 unmanned aircraft. The document contained incorrect references to the applicant's name.

DATES: This correction is effective on February 24, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Christopher J. Richards, Emerging Aircraft Strategic Policy Section, AIR–618, Strategic Policy Management Branch, Policy and Innovation Division, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 6020 28th Avenue South, Room 103, Minneapolis, MN 55450, telephone (612) 253–4559.

³⁵ 15 U.S.C. 1693o(a)(5).

³⁶ Public Law 111–203, tit. X, 124 Stat. 1955 (2010) (12 U.S.C. 5561 through 5567).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 21, 2022, the FAA issued final airworthiness criteria for the Amazon.com Services LLC Model MK27–2 unmanned aircraft, which published in the **Federal Register** on January 27, 2022 (87 FR 4128). The original application identified the applicant name as Amazon Logistics, Inc. On November 19, 2020, Amazon Logistics, Inc., amended its application to change its applicant name to “Amazon.com Services LLC.” As published, the document incorrectly referred to the original applicant name.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of January 27, 2022 (87 FR 4128), make the following corrections:

1. On page 4128, in the first column, correct the subject heading to read “Airworthiness Criteria: Special Class Airworthiness Criteria for the Amazon.com Services LLC MK27–2 Unmanned Aircraft”

2. On page 4128, in the first column, in the **SUMMARY** section, line 3, correct “Amazon Logistics, Inc.” to read “Amazon.com Services LLC”.

3. On page 4128, in the second column, in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section, line 1, correct “Amazon Logistics, Inc.” to read “Amazon.com Services LLC”.

Issued in Washington, DC, on February 15, 2022.

Ian Lucas,

Manager, Policy Implementation Section, Policy and Innovation Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2022–03778 Filed 2–23–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2022–0142; Project Identifier AD–2022–00071–T; Amendment 39–21955; AD 2022–05–04]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all The Boeing Company Model 737–100, –200, –200C, –300, –400, –500, –600, –700,

²⁹ 12 CFR 1005.15(f), 1005.18(f).

³⁰ 12 CFR 1005.15(f), 1005.18(f)(3).

³¹ 12 CFR 1005.15(e)(1) and (f), 1005.18(h)(2)(ii)(A) and (iv). *See generally* 12 CFR 1005.7(b).

³² 12 CFR 1005.7(a).

³³ 12 CFR 1005.8(a)(1); 1005.15(f); 1005.18(f), (h)(2)(ii)(A), (iii), and (iv).

³⁴ 12 CFR 1005.9(b); 1005.15(d)(1); and 1005.18(h)(3)(i).

–700C, –800, –900, and –900ER series airplanes, except for Model 737–200 and –200C series airplanes equipped with a certain flight control system. This AD was prompted by a determination that radio altimeters cannot be relied upon to perform their intended function if they experience interference from wireless broadband operations in the 3.7–3.98 GHz frequency band (5G C-Band), and a recent determination that, during approach, landings, and go-arounds, as a result of this interference, certain airplane systems may not properly function, resulting in increased flightcrew workload while on approach with the flight director, autothrottle, or autopilot engaged, which could result in reduced ability of the flightcrew to maintain safe flight and landing of the airplane. This AD requires revising the limitations and operating procedures sections of the existing airplane flight manual (AFM) to incorporate specific operating procedures for instrument landing system (ILS) approaches, speedbrake deployment, go-arounds, and missed approaches, when in the presence of 5G C-Band interference as identified by Notices to Air Missions (NOTAMs). The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective February 24, 2022.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by April 11, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Fax:* 202–493–2251.

- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2022–0142; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, any comments received, and other information. The street address for the Docket Operations is listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For Model 737–100, –200, –200C, –300,

–400, and –500 series airplanes, contact Jeffrey W. Palmer, Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Equipment Section, FAA, Los Angeles ACO Branch, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, CA 90712–4137; phone: 562–627–5351; email: jeffrey.w.palmer@faa.gov. For Model 737–600, –700, –700C, –800, –900, and –900ER series airplanes, contact Dean Thompson, Senior Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Equipment Section, FAA, Seattle ACO Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206–231–3165; email: dean.r.thompson@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In March 2020, the United States Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted final rules authorizing flexible use of the 3.7–3.98 GHz band for next generation services, including 5G and other advanced spectrum-based services.¹ Pursuant to these rules, C-Band wireless broadband deployment was permitted to occur in phases with the opportunity for operations in the lower 0.1 GHz of the band (3.7–3.8 GHz) in certain markets beginning on January 19, 2022. This AD refers to “5G C-Band” interference, but wireless broadband technologies, other than 5G, may use the same frequency band.² These other uses of the same frequency band are within the scope of this AD since they would introduce the same risk of radio altimeter interference as 5G C-Band.

The radio altimeter is an important aircraft instrument, and its intended function is to provide direct height-above-terrain/water information to a variety of aircraft systems. Commercial aviation radio altimeters operate in the 4.2–4.4 GHz band, which is separated by 0.22 GHz from the C-Band telecommunication systems in the 3.7–3.98 GHz band. The radio altimeter is more precise than a barometric altimeter and for that reason is used where aircraft height over the ground needs to be precisely measured, such as autoland, manual landings, or other low altitude operations. The receiver on the radio altimeter is typically highly accurate, however it may deliver erroneous results in the presence of out-of-band radio frequency emissions from other frequency bands. The radio altimeter must detect faint signals reflected off the ground to measure

¹The FCC’s rules did not make C-Band wireless broadband available in Alaska, Hawaii, and the U.S. Territories.

²The regulatory text of the AD uses the term “5G C-Band” which, for purposes of this AD, has the same meaning as “5G”, “C-Band” and “3.7–3.98 GHz.”

altitude, in a manner similar to radar. Out-of-band signals could significantly degrade radio altimeter functions during critical phases of flight, if the altimeter is unable to sufficiently reject those signals.

The FAA issued AD 2021–23–12, Amendment 39–21810 (86 FR 69984, December 9, 2021) (AD 2021–23–12) to address the effect of 5G C-Band interference on all transport and commuter category airplanes equipped with a radio (also known as radar) altimeter. AD 2021–23–12 requires revising the limitations section of the existing AFM to incorporate limitations prohibiting certain operations, which require radio altimeter data to land in low visibility conditions, when in the presence of 5G C-Band interference as identified by NOTAM. The FAA issued AD 2021–23–12 because radio altimeter anomalies that are undetected by the automation or pilot, particularly close to the ground (*e.g.*, landing flare), could lead to loss of continued safe flight and landing.

Since the FAA issued AD 2021–23–12, Boeing has continued to evaluate potential 5G C-Band interference on aircraft systems that rely on radio altimeter inputs. Boeing issued Boeing Multi Operator Message MOM–MOM–22–0041–01B(R1), dated February 1, 2022; Boeing Multi Operator Message MOM–MOM–22–0017–01B(R2), dated February 1, 2022; Boeing Flight Crew Operations Manual Bulletin TBCN–28, “Radio Altimeter Anomalies due to 5G C-Band Wireless Broadband Interference in the United States,” dated January 17, 2022; Boeing Flight Crew Operations Manual Bulletin TBC–30 R1, “Radio Altimeter Anomalies due to 5G C-Band Wireless Broadband Interference in the United States,” dated February 4, 2022; Boeing Flight Crew Operations Manual Bulletin TBCE–32 R1, “Radio Altimeter Anomalies due to 5G C-Band Wireless Broadband Interference in the United States,” dated February 4, 2022; and Boeing Flight Crew Operations Manual Bulletin TBC 117 R1, “Radio Altimeter Anomalies due to 5G C-Band Wireless Broadband Interference in the United States,” dated February 4, 2022; for Model 737–200, –200C, –300, –400, –500, –600, –700, –700C, –800, –900, and –900ER series airplanes.

Based on Boeing’s data, the FAA identified an additional hazard presented by 5G C-Band interference on The Boeing Company Model 737–100, –200, –200C, –300, –400, –500, –600, –700, –700C, –800, –900, and –900ER series airplanes, except for Model 737–200 and –200C series airplanes equipped with an SP–77 flight control system. The SP–77 flight control system

did not include autoland or flare mode, which, as described below, are affected by 5G C-Band interference. The FAA determined anomalies due to 5G C-Band interference may affect multiple other airplane systems using radio altimeter data, regardless of the approach type or weather. These anomalies may not be evident until very low altitudes. Impacted systems include, but are not limited to, autopilot flight director system; autothrottle system; flight controls; flight instruments; traffic alert and collision avoidance system (TCAS); ground proximity warning system (GPWS); and configuration warnings.

The effects on these impacted systems include:

- **Autopilot Flight Director System:** NO AUTOLAND autopilot status annunciation may be shown; autopilot may not engage; autopilot disconnect may occur during ILS/GLS approaches; the flight directors may provide erroneous guidance during ILS approaches; runway alignment may not occur or may activate earlier or later than expected; flare may not occur; FLARE mode can be erroneously annunciated on the FMA (flight mode annunciation); or go-around mode may not be available.

- **Autothrottle System:** Autothrottle can remain in SPD (speed) mode and may advance to maintain speed during flare instead of retard to IDLE; or autothrottle may retard to idle prematurely in the flare.

- **Flight Controls:** Automatic speedbrake deployment may not occur after touchdown (for Model -600, -700, -700C, -800, -900, and -900ER series airplanes); or SPEEDBRAKES EXT or SPEED BRAKE Caution message may not be available or may illuminate erroneously.

- **Flight Instruments:** The radio altimeter indication may not be shown; the RADIO minimums indications (flashing or turning amber) may not be shown or may be erroneous; the rising runway symbol may not be shown; the localizer deviation alert amber scale and flashing pointer may not be shown (deviation indications are still available); or the glideslope deviation alert amber scale and flashing pointer may not be shown (deviation indications are still available).

- **TCAS:** TCAS alerts may not be available (TCAS alerts that do occur will be valid); or TCAS inhibits for resolution advisories may be erroneous.

- **GPWS:** GPWS alerts may not be available or may be erroneous (although look-ahead terrain alerting remains available); radio altimeter-based altitude and minimums aural callouts during approach may not be available or

erroneous; or windshear detection systems (predictive and reactive) may be inoperative.

- **Configuration Warnings:** Erroneous illumination of the red landing gear indicator lights may occur; erroneous steady landing gear warning horn may occur; or radio altitude based alerts may not be available or may be erroneous.

- **Considerations for Dispatch:** For Model 737-600, -700, -700C, -800, -900, and -900ER series airplanes, adjust operational (time of arrival) landing distance for manual speedbrakes. For Model 737-100, -200, -200C, -300, -400, and -500 series airplanes, no impacts on dispatch landing performance calculations.

- **Other simultaneous flight deck effects associated with the 5G C-Band interference could increase pilot workload.**

These effects may cause erroneous indications and annunciations, as well as conflicting information, to be provided to the flightcrew during a critical phase of flight. There may also be a lack of cues present to elicit prompt go-around or recovery initiation. These effects could lead to reduced ability of the flightcrew to maintain safe flight and landing of the airplane and is an unsafe condition. Thus, the FAA has determined that prompt identification of a potential problem and initiation of a go-around are required to ensure the capability for continued safe flight and landing.

To address this unsafe condition, this AD mandates procedures for operators to incorporate specific operating procedures for landing distance calculations, ILS (and GLS if installed) approaches, speedbrake deployment, go-arounds, and missed approaches, when in the presence of 5G C-Band interference as identified by NOTAMs. The operating procedures mandated by this AD require the flightcrew to execute a go-around if they encounter certain conditions during ILS approaches, and prohibit them from using certain affected systems during the go-around until reaching a safe altitude.

Finally, the FAA notes that AD 2021-23-12 remains in effect and thus prohibits certain ILS approaches. Thus, this AD addresses procedures applicable only to those ILS approaches not prohibited by AD 2021-23-12.

The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

FAA's Determination

The FAA is issuing this AD because the agency has determined the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

AD Requirements

This AD requires revising the limitations and operating procedures sections of the existing AFM to incorporate specific operating procedures for ILS and GLS (if installed) approaches, speedbrake deployment, go-arounds, and missed approaches, when in the presence of 5G C-Band interference as identified by NOTAMs.

Compliance With AFM Revisions

Section 91.9 prohibits any person from operating a civil aircraft without complying with the operating limitations specified in the AFM. FAA regulations also require operators to furnish pilots with any changes to the AFM (14 CFR 121.137) and pilots in command to be familiar with the AFM (14 CFR 91.505).

Interim Action

The FAA considers this AD to be an interim action. If final action is later identified, the FAA might consider further rulemaking.

Justification for Immediate Adoption and Determination of the Effective Date

Section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*) authorizes agencies to dispense with notice and comment procedures for rules when the agency, for "good cause," finds that those procedures are "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." Under this section, an agency, upon finding good cause, may issue a final rule without providing notice and seeking comment prior to issuance. Further, section 553(d) of the APA authorizes agencies to make rules effective in less than thirty days, upon a finding of good cause.

An unsafe condition exists that requires the immediate adoption of this AD without providing an opportunity for public comments prior to adoption. The FAA has found that the risk to the flying public justifies forgoing notice and comment prior to adoption of this rule because the FAA determined that radio altimeters cannot be relied upon to perform their intended function if they experience interference from wireless broadband operations in the 5G C-Band, and a determination that, during approach, landings, and go-arounds, as a result of this interference, certain airplane systems may not properly function, resulting in increased flightcrew workload while on approach with the flight director, autothrottle, or autopilot engaged. This increased flightcrew workload could lead to reduced ability of the flightcrew to maintain safe flight and landing of the

airplane. The urgency is based on the hazard presented by 5G C-Band interference, and on C-Band wireless broadband deployment, which began in phases with operations on January 19, 2022. Accordingly, notice and opportunity for prior public comment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B).

In addition, the FAA finds that good cause exists pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d) for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days, for the same reasons the FAA found good cause to forgo notice and comment.

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written data, views, or arguments about this final rule. Send your comments to an address listed under **ADDRESSES**. Include Docket No. FAA-2022-0142 and Project Identifier AD-2022-00071-T at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the final rule, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this final rule because of those comments.

Except for Confidential Business Information (CBI) as described in the

following paragraph, and other information as described in 14 CFR 11.35, the FAA will post all comments received, without change, to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information you provide. The agency will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this final rule.

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this AD contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this AD, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as “PROPIN.” The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this AD. Submissions containing CBI for Model 737-100, -200, -200C, -300, -400, and -500 series airplanes should be sent to Jeffrey W. Palmer, Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Equipment

Section, FAA, Los Angeles ACO Branch, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, CA 90712-4137; phone: 562-627-5351; email: jeffrey.w.palmer@faa.gov. Submissions containing CBI for Model 737-600, -700, -700C, -800, -900, and -900ER series airplanes should be sent to Dean Thompson, Senior Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Equipment Section, FAA, Seattle ACO Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206-231-3165; email: dean.r.thompson@faa.gov. Any commentary that the FAA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) do not apply when an agency finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 to adopt a rule without prior notice and comment. Because the FAA has determined that it has good cause to adopt this rule without notice and comment, RFA analysis is not required.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 2,442 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
AFM revision	1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	\$0	\$85	\$207,570

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA’s authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs describes in more detail the scope of the Agency’s authority.

The FAA is issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: General requirements. Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

Regulatory Findings

This AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this AD:

- (1) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866, and
- (2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

The Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA amends 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

- 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

- 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

2022-05-04 The Boeing Company:
Amendment 39-21955; Docket No. FAA-2022-0142; Project Identifier AD-2022-00071-T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective February 24, 2022.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all The Boeing Company Model 737-100, -200, -200C, -300, -400, -500, -600, -700, -700C, -800, -900, and -900ER series airplanes, certificated in any category, except for Model 737-200 and -200C series airplanes equipped with an SP-77 flight control system.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 34, Navigation.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a determination that radio altimeters cannot be relied upon to perform their intended function if they experience interference from wireless broadband operations in the 3.7-3.98 GHz frequency band (5G C-Band), and a determination that, during approach, landings, and go-arounds, as a result of this interference, certain airplane systems may not properly function, resulting in increased flightcrew workload while on approach with the flight director, autothrottle, or autopilot engaged. The FAA is issuing this AD to address 5G C-Band interference that could result in increased flightcrew workload and could lead to reduced ability of the

flightcrew to maintain safe flight and landing of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Airplane Flight Manual (AFM) Revision

(1) Within 2 days after the effective date of this AD: Revise the Limitations Section of the existing AFM to include the information specified in figure 1 to paragraph (g)(1) of this AD. This may be done by inserting a copy of figure 1 to paragraph (g)(1) of this AD into the Limitations Section of the existing AFM.

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

Figure 1 to paragraph (g)(1) – *AFM Limitations Revision*

(Required by AD 2022-05-04)

Radio Altimeter 5G C-Band Interference, Approach, Landing, and Go-Around

The following limitations are required for dispatch or release to airports, and approach, landing, and go-around on runways, in U.S. airspace in the presence of 5G C-Band wireless broadband interference as identified by NOTAM (NOTAMs will be issued to state the specific airports or approaches where the radio altimeter is unreliable due to the presence of 5G C-Band wireless broadband interference).

Approach, Landing, and Go-Around

Operators must use the Radio Altimeter 5G C-Band Interference, Approach, Landing, and Go-Around procedure contained in the Operating Procedures Section of this AFM.

(2) Within 2 days after the effective date of this AD: Revise the Operating Procedures Section of the existing AFM to include the information specified in figure 2 to paragraph

(g)(2) of this AD or figure 3 to paragraph (g)(2) of this AD, as applicable. This may be done by inserting a copy of figure 2 to paragraph (g)(2) of this AD or figure 3 to

paragraph (g)(2) of this AD, as applicable, into the Operating Procedures Section of the existing AFM.

Figure 2 to paragraph (g)(2) – AFM Operating Procedures Revision for Model 737-100, -200, -200C, -300, -400, and -500 series airplanes

(Required by AD 2022-05-04)

Radio Altimeter 5G C-Band Interference, Approach, Landing, and Go-Around

ILS Approaches

For ILS approaches not prohibited by AD 2021-23-12, during any ILS approach with autopilot engaged or flight director ON, execute a go-around for any of the following conditions, unless the runway environment is in sight and a manual, visual landing can be accomplished:

- If the flight directors automatically retract from view, or
- If the pitch guidance indicates FLARE mode prematurely, or
- If the autothrottle retards to IDLE prematurely.

During Go-Around and Missed Approach

If go-around is required, ensure thrust is increased to go-around power. Do not use flight director, autopilot, or autothrottles until reaching a safe altitude. TOGA mode may not be available. Autopilot may not be available. Monitor pitch and roll modes for engagement.

Figure 3 to paragraph (g)(2) – AFM Operating Procedures Revision for Model 737-600, -700, -700C, -800, -900, and -900ER series airplanes

(Required by AD 2022-05-04)

Radio Altimeter 5G C-Band Interference, Approach, Landing, and Go-Around

ILS Approaches

For ILS approaches not prohibited by AD 2021-23-12, during any ILS (and GLS if installed) approach with autopilot engaged or flight director ON, execute a go-around for any of the following conditions, unless the runway environment is in sight and a manual, visual landing can be accomplished:

- If the flight directors automatically retract from view, or
- If the pitch guidance indicates FLARE mode prematurely, or
- If the autothrottle retards to IDLE prematurely.

Landing

Adjust operational (time of arrival) landing distance for manual speedbrakes. Automatic speedbrake deployment may not occur after touchdown.

During Go-Around and Missed Approach

If go-around is required, ensure thrust is increased to go-around power. Do not use flight director, autopilot, or autothrottles until reaching a safe altitude. TOGA mode may not be available. Autopilot may not be available. Monitor pitch and roll modes for engagement.

Note 1 to paragraph (g)(2): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by paragraph (g)(2) of this AD can be found in Boeing Multi Operator Message MOM–MOM–22–0041–01B(R1), dated February 1, 2022; Boeing Multi Operator Message MOM–MOM–22–0017–01B(R2), dated February 1, 2022; Boeing Flight Crew Operations Manual Bulletin TBCN–28, “Radio Altimeter Anomalies due to 5G C-Band Wireless Broadband Interference in the United States,” dated January 17, 2022; Boeing Flight Crew Operations Manual Bulletin TBC–30 R1, “Radio Altimeter Anomalies due to 5G C-Band Wireless Broadband Interference in the United States,” dated February 4, 2022; Boeing Flight Crew Operations Manual Bulletin TBC–117 R1, “Radio Altimeter Anomalies due to 5G C-Band Wireless Broadband Interference in the United States,” dated February 4, 2022; Boeing Flight Crew Operations Manual Bulletin TBC–32 R1, “Radio Altimeter Anomalies due to 5G C-Band Wireless Broadband Interference in the United States,” dated February 4, 2022; and Boeing Flight Crew Operations Manual Bulletin TBC–117 R1, “Radio Altimeter Anomalies due to 5G C-Band Wireless Broadband Interference in the United States,” dated February 4, 2022.

(h) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) For Model 737–100, –200, –200C, –300, –400, and –500 series airplanes: The Manager, Los Angeles ACO Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the certification office, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (i)(1) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: 9-ANM-LAACO-AMOC-Requests@faa.gov. For Model 737–600, –700, –700C, –800, –900, and –900ER series airplanes: The Manager, Seattle ACO Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the certification office, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (i)(2) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: 9-ANM-Seattle-ACO-AMOC-Requests@faa.gov.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(3) AMOCs approved for AD 2021–23–12, Amendment 39–21810 (86 FR 69984, December 9, 2021) providing relief for specific radio altimeter installations are approved as AMOCs for the provisions of this AD.

(i) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD for Model 737–100, –200, –200C, –300, –400, and –500 series airplanes, contact Jeffrey W. Palmer, Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Equipment Section, FAA, Los Angeles ACO Branch, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, CA 90712–4137; phone: 562–627–5351; email: jeffrey.w.palmer@faa.gov.

(2) For more information about this AD for Model 737–600, –700, –700C, –800, –900, and –900ER series airplanes, contact Dean Thompson, Senior Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Equipment Section, FAA, Seattle ACO Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206–231–3165; email: dean.r.thompson@faa.gov.

(3) For service information identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminister Blvd., MC 110 SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; internet <https://www.myboeingfleet.com>.

(j) Material Incorporated by Reference

None.

Issued on February 16, 2022.

Lance T. Gant,

Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2022–03967 Filed 2–22–22; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–C

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

23 CFR Part 1

[RIN 2125–AG04]

Diversion of Highway Revenues; Removal of Obsolete Regulation

Correction

In rule document 2022–03173 appearing on pages 8411–8413 in the issue of Tuesday, February 15, 2022, make the following change. On page 8413, in column 1, in lines 15–20, the words of issuance and regulatory instructions should read as follows (which removes 23 § CFR 1.28 instead of 23 CFR part 1):

In consideration of the foregoing, FHWA amends 23 CFR part 1 as follows:

PART 1—GENERAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 23 U.S.C. 315, 49 CFR 1.48(b).

§ 1.28 [Removed and Reserved]

■ 2. Section 1.28 is removed and reserved.

[FR Doc. C1–2022–03173 Filed 2–23–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 0099–10–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[TD 9960]

RIN 1545–BP79

Guidance Under Section 958 on Determining Stock Ownership; Correction

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Final regulations; correction.

SUMMARY: This document contains corrections to the final regulations (Treasury Decision 9960), published in the **Federal Register** on Tuesday, January 25, 2022. The final regulations regarding the treatment of domestic partnerships for purposes of determining amounts included in the gross income of their partners with respect to foreign corporations.

DATES: These corrections are effective on February 24, 2022, and applicable on or after January 25, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward J. Tracy at (202) 317–6934 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The final regulations (TD 9960) subject to this correction are issued under section 951 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Need for Correction

As published, the final regulations (TD 9960), contain errors that need to be corrected.

Correction of Publication

Accordingly, the final regulation (TD 9960), that are the subject of FR Doc. 2022–00066, published on January 25, 2022 (87 FR 3648), are corrected to read as follows:

On page 3652, the third column, the thirty-second line through the forty-third line from the top of the first full paragraph is corrected to read “year ending December 31, 2023. Accordingly, for their taxable year ending December 31, 2023, the U.S. shareholder partners would have a distributive share of the partnership’s section 951 inclusion for the CFC’s taxable year ending December 31, 2022 (for the U.S. shareholder partnership’s taxable year ending June 30, 2023) and would also have a direct section 951 inclusion for the CFC’s